

Yellowstone Park

HOW TO GET THERE
AND COST OF TOURS

Burlington
Route

1904

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK



WENTY-FIVE years ago the public knew very little about Yellowstone Park. To-day it is accepted as first among the sight-places of the known world. The man who has "done the Yellowstone" is complacently confident that no other man has seen anything better; the man who never has been there feels always that he has missed something.

Out of these popular convictions has come a demand that the place be preserved, undespoiled and unaltered, for those who shall have opportunity to visit it in future. As a result the United States Government has done and is doing more for the Yellowstone than for any other section of its domain having neither commercial possibility nor historical significance. Within just these past two years it has invested \$500,000 there, not to change or improve, but to render more accessible. On April 24, 1903, the president dedicated "To the benefit and enjoyment of the People," a magnificent lava arch marking the main gateway of the park. Congress makes special

appropriations for the repairing and maintaining of the roads and trails. A government engineer directs and a government commissioner is in charge. A military post, Fort Yellowstone, is at Mammoth Hot Springs. Four troops of U.S. cavalry patrol the roads and trails to enforce with unvarying rigor the Government's order that not a rock shall be marred, not a wall defaced, not a gun discharged, not an animal slain. Here in this wildest of American wilds is a most perfect peace. Deer linger at the very roadsides. Bears come daily from the mountains to fatten on scraps from the hotel tables. A cherished little herd of bison is making a valiant

effort to build anew the race that was so nearly extinguished by wanton slaughter in the 70's and 80's. Great is the commercial ambition of the nation, but greater still is its pride in this unmatched playground of the gods. Established by the Government as a park in 1872, known definitely since the Washburn Expedition of 1870, accessible by rail since 1882, and visited by more than 200,000 admirers from all quarters of the globe, the Yellowstone has been preserved and is to be preserved while other scenic places go neglected—a circumstance which seems sufficient proof of its being first in official esteem and really the "Wonderland" it is styled.

Vain must be any attempt to picture its marvelous grandeur with words and no description will be undertaken here. Of the park as a whole, however, it may be well to remark that it is a plateau with an average elevation of 7,500 feet, occupying the northwest corner of Wyoming and overlapping into Montana and Idaho. Exclusive of the timber reserve on the south and east, more recently acquired, the park measures 62 miles north to south and 54 miles east to west.

As a place to spend the heated months, no spot in this country can be more attractive than the park. Its elevation above the sea level and its location in the heart of the Rockies, combined with the extreme purity of the atmosphere, the beneficial qualities of the hot mineral water baths and the fine character of the hotels, make it at once a summer resort and a sanitarium. The days are never oppressively hot and the nights are always cool.

To reach the park one makes a journey which is neither difficult nor tedious. He uses whichever he prefers of the avenues offered him by the Burlington Route shown on pages 12 and 13. One of these passes by the picturesque Black Hills of South Dakota and cuts through the historic Custer Battlefield in Montana, the graves of the Indians' victims being plainly visible from the train. Another extends northward to St. Paul and thence almost directly westward over the Northern Pacific's interesting course. Still another is via Denver from which the traveler may go either to Billings over the Burlington or take a more circuitous course through Colorado to Salt

Lake via either the Rio Grande or Colorado Midland, and from Salt Lake northward over the Oregon Short Line to Monida, thence eastward into the park at its western border. The majority of travelers have used the shorter routes to Billings, from which it is but a brief ride on the Northern Pacific's main line to Livingston and a still briefer one down a branch line to Gardiner, where is located the Lava Arch, marking the official entrance to the park and dedicated in April, 1903, by President Roosevelt.

Let no one make the mistake of thinking that the Yellowstone Park trip from the East or South is either tedious or lacking in comforts. Standard Pullman sleep-



YELLOWSTONE PARK GATEWAY. DEDICATED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, APRIL 24, 1903.

ing cars are run clear through to the very entrance of the park; there is dining car service a la carte; the general equipment of each train is complete and modern.

As to time, the round trip, Chicago or St. Louis, with the complete tour of the park by stage (occupying 6 days), can be made in about 11 days. It can be—but it really should not be. There is so much in Yellowstone Park worth seeing and doing that to hurry through the place seems serious negligence.

Those who use the Black Hills route will find much pleasure in side trips from Edgemont to Deadwood and Lead, the great mining towns, and to Hot Springs, a northern spa, as famed for the singular caves surrounding it as for its remarkable waters.

To ascertain what there is to justify this stop-over in the Hills country, consult the Burlington Route's 1904 edition of "Little Journeys in the Black Hills," an illustrated descriptive folder containing a list of sight-places and sent to any address for two cents.



SILVER GATE, BUNSEN PEAK.

MEANS OF TOURING THE PARK are as varied as are individual preferences. Bicycling is not only possible but comparatively easy. Many use saddle horses, particularly gentlemen in small parties. Others enter the park in their own vehicles. The majority use the regular park transportation equipment—two-horse mountain wagons and surreys, seating three and five persons; four-horse coaches, seating seven and eleven persons; and six-horse coaches of the tally-ho sort, seating twenty or more persons. There is no finer coaching trip on the American continent than this, and the vehicles, large and small, used in the park, are such as have been built especially for the purpose with nothing at the sides to obstruct the view and with springs underneath that make the riding easy and unwearying.

The excellence of the roads is one of the particularly remarkable features of the Yellowstone and the Government has within the past year opened a new one to the summit of Mt. Washburn and another down the south side of Grand canon. This latter will enable tourists to view the matchless defile from its either side, which has not been possible heretofore. Still further to increase the delights of traveling through the park, awheel, in carriages or on horse-back, the Government announced for the season of 1904 that 100 miles of the park roads will be sprinkled daily hereafter, large four-horse carts having been purchased for the purpose.

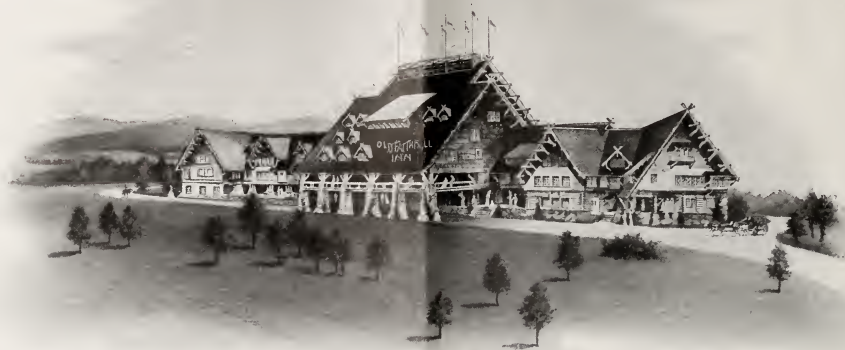
The regular park touring stages give stop-over privileges at Mammoth Hot Springs without charge. Between the lunch station at the west arm of Yellowstone lake and the new hotel at the outlet of the lake the tourist has the option of riding in the coaches or, by paying a moderate additional sum, taking the steel-screw steamer for a delightful lake ride between these points.

The steamer is a very tidy little craft, but the greatest pleasure of the lake ride is afforded by what is above, beneath and all about her. There are many lakes, but Yellowstone is as distinctive among these as Yellowstone Park is distinctive among the parks of the country. The boat need not be used for the mere sake of novelty, however. All is novelty within the Yellowstone.

Tourists often prefer to ride rather than walk about Mammoth Hot Springs, the Geyser basin and the Grand canon. The extra charges for such tourist-wagon trips, per passenger, are as follows: Lower Geyser Basin, 50 cents; Upper Geyser Basin, 50 cents; Grand Canon, \$1.00.



STAGE AT LIBERTY CAP.



OLD FAITHFUL INN, UPPER GEYSER BASIN.

THE PARK HOTELS each with a capacity of 250 guests since the completion of improvements made for the season of 1904, are electric lighted, steam heated, and otherwise convenient and modern. Each has its own orchestra. The hotel at Mammoth Hot Springs is near the Terraces and Liberty Cap and just across the plaza from Fort Yellowstone; that at Norris overlooks the Basin; the Fountain hotel is not far from the Fountain geyser and the Mammoth Paint Pots; Old Faithful, at the Upper Basin, is near Old Faithful and other geysers; Lake hotel is near the point where Yellowstone river issues from the lake and it overlooks Yellowstone lake; and the Grand Canon hotel is within easy walking distance of the Lower fall and Point Lookout. The new hotel, Old Faithful Inn, constructed at Upper Geyser Basin in 1903, is of boulders and logs with peaks, angles, dormers and French windows combined in a most artistic effect. Natural logs and crooked limbs have been utilized in stairways and balconies wherever possible. Eruptions of the Grand Canon geysers can be seen from the hotel verandas and a particular feature of the Inn is a searchlight stationed on top the building and operated at night to show the geysers in play under electric glare. Telegraphic messages can be sent from the Association hotels to any part of the world.



NEW HOTEL AT YELLOWSTONE LAKE

WEAR AND TAKE ALONG only the things that are durable and comfortable. The tourist season in the park extends from June 1 to September 15. Any time between those dates will be found satisfactory for a visit. Near the beginning or near the close of the season the climate is considerably cooler than in July or August. Throughout the season the evenings are cool, and even when the sun shines brightly its warmth is moderated by breezes from the snow-covered mountains.

Warm clothing is not to be forgotten. It will be needed—not all the time, but in the mornings and evenings. Woolen underwear is a convenient form of apparel, and when worn with ordinary summer clothing will be found to be sufficiently warm. Men should have medium-weight overcoats or sweaters, and women coats, jackets or sweaters to wear in the mornings and evenings. During the most of each day no outer wrap is necessary. A mackintosh is apt to be needed. Heavy thick-soled shoes should be worn. They are best suited for climbing in the canons and for walking about the geysers and terraces. Overshoes will not answer the purpose; they are apt to be lost before the circuit of the park is completed. A pair of stout gloves should be taken along. Sombreros or campaign hats are useful. Any soft hat with a broad brim that can be pulled down to shade the eyes will do. A stiff hat or a straw hat will not be very serviceable. At some of the springs and geyser basins tinted glasses are desirable to soften the dazzling lights for the eyes. Glasses can be purchased at reasonable prices in the park. Parasols or umbrellas are not worth the space they occupy. A pocket kodak or other small camera is a good form of notebook.

A grip or a small satchel will hold all that is necessary for the tour through the park proper. Trunks and all the clothing not essential for the park trip may be left in the baggage room at Livingston or Monida, or may be taken to Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel, where the circuit of the park begins. Laundering can be done for tourists at Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel while the trip through the park is being made.

The prospective visitor of the Park cannot too thoroughly impress upon his or her mind the fact that the Yellowstone is distinctly an outing place, and hence a place to wear clothing which is comfortable rather than fashionable. Indeed, the Park may be said to create its own fashions, since each of its visitors is so largely governed by individual fancy and individual convenience.

WILD ANIMALS rejoice in security in the Yellowstone. When hunters enter they must leave their guns at the gate or, if they intend leaving by another way, they are sealed, only to be opened by the soldier who examines them at the exit. The only shots that can be taken of animals are with the camera—and it is easier to shoot one with a gun than with the kodak. A writer in *Town and Country* remarks that the schemes that are tried by the camera enthusiasts are numerous and often ludicrous and states that "The women devise most wonderful plans. Some set traps in the woods in which the bait sets off flash lights arranged just behind the instruments and opens the shutter simultaneously, the hope being to get pictures of the wilder animals that prowl only during the night."

There is no other place in the world where the wild species of beaver can be seen by the human being as in Yellowstone. The park is the only place where the bison still roam at large. There are several herds, some confined in large areas for the purpose of infusing new blood into them and some of the young secluded for protection from the wild carnivorous animals of the park, the hope being that the bison species may be perpetuated. Bears are as plentiful in the park as monkeys in the tropics and almost as amusing. They are the scavengers about the hotels. The refuse from the hostleries of the park is deposited a couple of hundred yards from the houses where the bears watch for their meals. This is the time the camera enthusiasts get their best shots, for the bears refuse to be driven away until they have eaten to satiety. There are some grizzlies among them, but the black and cinnamon varieties are in the majority. The blacks are tame but the cinnamon bears show fight if any attempt is made to drive them away. When one of them gets vicious, however, he is condemned and killed by the soldiers. Other animals that prove dangerous, such as grey wolves, wild cats and mountain lions are destroyed by the guards. Some of the hotels have built wire fences part way around their rubbish piles, but these are more for the protection of the bears than of the guests, the latter being too often tempted to mar the pleasure of bruin's meal by standing too near his food and passing uncomplimentary remarks about his table manners, which are, undeniably, very bad.

TROUT FISHING IN YELLOWSTONE PARK is accomplished sometimes under circumstances so peculiar as to seem really impossible.

"The cool streams flow along so near the boiling floods from the geysers that a fish can be landed and cooked without your moving a step or unhooking him from the line," solemnly avers Mr. Frederick Moore in his recent special report on "The Denizens of Yellowstone Park." Some years since, the United States fish commission planted different varieties of fish in various waters of the park. The results have been such that, coupled with the fine fishing found before that time in Yellowstone lake and river, the streams in nearly all portions of the reserve now teem with trout of numerous species. In the region of Hot Springs the ordinary Rocky Mountain trout are found in the Yellowstone river through Yankee Jim canon, and rainbow trout and eastern brook trout in the Gardiner river. Rainbow trout are in the Gibbon river above the cascade. Gamy Von Baer trout are in the Nez Perce creek near Lower Geyser Basin. Loch Leven trout are in the Fire Hole river at the Upper Basin. At Yellowstone Lake hotel, in the river below the outlet, there have been some famous catches of salmon trout with a fly, and trolling on the lake itself has been attended by success. In Grand canon, between the Upper and Lower Falls, both the rocky mountain and eastern brook trout may be caught. Grayling are found in the Madison and Gallatin rivers and whitefish in the Yellowstone lake and river, Twin Lakes and the Madison and Gardiner rivers. Yancey's, some eighteen miles from Mammoth Hot Springs, is famous for its trout catches, but is reached only by special excursion, being off the line of the regular tours.

In the Upper Geyser basin the trout have a curious way of biting only at night or when the clouds are overhead and ruffling breezes blow.

A recent visitor of the Park thus testifies concerning the fishing there.

"There is diversion at Yellowstone in plenty. Streams where one may cast flies in June and grasshoppers in August are as numerous as the warm waters from the geysers. The trout are

as sly and fickle there as anywhere else. One afternoon in an hour I caught twenty-four; the following morning from breakfast till noon, but two. I once witnessed a man and a woman take from the streams of Yellowstone nearly three hundred trout in a day. This was mere wanton greed of destroying life, for they could not have given that number away nor even fed them to the animals that hang about for them."

The Park visitor may or may not take with him his own special fishing tackle. Veterans often prefer to do so, but those who dislike to carry such additional bundles can supply themselves at any of the hotels upon payment of a small rental for such time as they use the rods, lines or whatever else they get.



MINERVA TERRACE.



GIANT GEYSER.

TABLE OF PROMINENT GEYSERS AND SPRINGS.

BASED UPON CAREFUL AND RECENT OBSERVATIONS.

NORRIS BASIN.

NAME.	ERUPTION IN FEET.	DURATION OF	INTERVALS OF
			ERUPTION.
Hurricane.....	10-15	More or	less continuous.
New Crater.....	240	20 min.	Rather uncertain.
Monarch.....	100	1½ hrs.	Rather uncertain.
Constant.....	20-40	.....	1 minute.
Congress Spring.....	.....	.....	.....
Devil's Inkstand.....	.....	.....	.....

MIDWAY BASIN.

Excelsior.....	200-250	28 min.	Long intervals—years.
Turquoise Spring.....	Turquoise	Blue; 100 ft.	diameter.
Prismatic Lake.....	Wonderfully	ly colored	water; 250x350 ft.diam.

LOWER BASIN.

Fountain.....	20-30	30-40 min.	5 hours.
Clepsydra.....	10-20	30 min.	Plays from 4 openings.
Mammoth Paint Pots.....	Basin of clay, strangely	colored; 40-60 ft.wide.	
Great Fountain.....	60-150	1½ hrs.	8-11 hours.
Firehole Lake.....	Peculiar	phenomena	seen here.
Black Warrior.....	Small but	interesting	geysers.
White Dome.....			

UPPER BASIN.

Old Faithful.....	165	7 min.	65-75 minutes.
Bee Hive.....	200	10 "	Several times a week.
Giantess.....	125	10 to 20 hrs.	8 to 12 days.
Lion.....	75	8 to 14 min.	2 to 5 times daily.
Lioness.....	100	12 "	Irregular.
Cubs.....	3 to 10	20 "	Frequent.
Surprise.....	50	25 "	Irregular.
Sawmill.....	10 to 30	30 to 60 "	Every 2 to 4 hours.
Grand.....	200	1 to 3 hrs.	Several times a week.
Turban.....	25	30 to 60 min.	Irregular.
Riverside.....	100	20 "	6 to 7 hours.
Fan.....	30	12 "	3 hours.
Artemisia.....	100	12 to 30 "	Daily.
Jewel.....	30	2 "	Every 6 minutes.
Grotto.....	20	30 to 40 "	3 to 5 hours.
Giant.....	250	90 "	4 to 7 days.
Oblong.....	20	10 to 20 "	8 hours.
Splendid.....	200	10 to 20 "	Irregular.
Castle.....	125	60 "	12 to 15 hours.
Economic.....	30	1 "	6 minutes.
Cascade.....	20 to 40	2 "	Every half hour.
Daisy.....	60	10 "	Every 2 hours.
Comet.....	100	5 hrs.	Several times a week.
Mortar.....	60	5 min.	Every 3 hours.
Sponge.....	Sponge like walls about spring.		
Punch Bowl.....	Beautiful spring, sometimes an active geyser.		
Black Sand Basin.....	}	Two very interesting spots. Some very fine coloring here.	
Sunset Lake.....			
Emerald Pool.....	Beautiful spring. 45-50 feet wide.		
Morning Glory Spring.....	Lovely spring with delicately colored rim.		
Biscuit Basin.....	Peculiar spot with geyserite biscuit and many beautiful pools.		



Cost of Yellowstone Tours

Season June 1 to September 30, 1904.

Tickets on sale May 28 to September 26, inclusive, except that dates to Gardiner and Mammoth Hot Springs will be May 28 to October 1, 1904, inclusive.	Going and returning via Billings or St. Paul, or going either route and returning the other.				Going via Billings or St. Paul, returning via Monida, or reverse.		Going and returning via Monida.	
	To Gardiner (northern boundary of Park) and return.	Including stage to Mammoth Hot Springs and return.	Including stage to and through the Park.	Including stage to and through the Park and 5½ days hotel accommodation.	Including stage to and through the Park.	Including stage to and through the Park and hotel accommodation 5½ days going via Monida and 6¼ days going via Gardiner.	Including stage to and through the Park.	Including stage to and through the Park and 6¼ days hotel accommodation.
Chicago	\$55.00	\$57.50	\$65.00	\$85.00	\$94.00	\$115.00	\$65.00	\$85.00
Peoria	55.00	57.50	65.00	85.00	94.00	115.00	65.00	85.00
St. Louis.....	55.00	57.50	65.00	85.00	94.00	115.00	65.00	85.00
Kansas City ..	45.00	47.50	55.00	75.00	84.00	105.00	55.00	75.00
St. Joseph	45.00	47.50	55.00	75.00	84.00	105.00	55.00	75.00
Omaha.....	45.00	47.50	55.00	75.00	84.00	105.00	55.00	75.00

Rates from Chicago and Peoria will apply for tickets returning to St. Louis or the reverse.

Rates from Kansas City, St. Joseph and Omaha via St. Paul (columns 1 to 6, inclusive), in either or both directions, are \$4.00 higher than rates shown in the above table.

Through tickets, including rail and stage transportation only, will be sold for children five years of age or over and under twelve years, at one-half rates. Through tickets including hotel accommodations will not be sold for children. Hotel companies will make, locally in the Park, one-half rates for children, five years of age or over and under ten years of age.

LIMITS AND STOP-OVERS Transit limits, 30 days going, 10 days returning. Final limit 90 days from date of sale, not to exceed October 14, 1904. Stop-overs at and west of the Missouri River and St. Paul within transit limits.

CHOICE OF ROUTES Tickets reading via the Burlington Route between Missouri River points, or stations east thereof, and Billings will be honored via Denver without extra charge.

BAGGAGE Baggage will not be checked beyond Gardiner, Mont., or Monida, Mont. Stage companies will carry not to exceed 25 pounds of hand baggage free of charge, but special arrangements must be made for the transportation of trunks through the Park. A charge of \$1.00 is made for the transportation of each trunk on regular baggage wagon from Gardiner to Mammoth Hot Springs and return.

GENERAL INFORMATION The Park season is from June 1 to September 30. The latest date on which it will be possible to enter the Park and make the entire tour will be September 29. Trip through the Park must be completed on or before October 4, 1904.

The Yellowstone National Park Transportation Company will make the following rates locally in the Park:

Mammoth Hot Springs to Norris Geyser Basin.....	\$4.00
Norris Geyser Basin to Fountain Hotel.....	3.50
Fountain Hotel to Upper Geyser Basin.....	1.50
Upper Geyser Basin to Thumb (Yellowstone Lake)	4.50
Thumb to Lake Hotel.....	3.00
Lake Hotel to Grand Canyon Hotel	5.00
Grand Canyon Hotel to Norris Geyser Basin.....	3.50
Norris Geyser Basin to Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel	4.00

Local charge of the Yellowstone Lake Boat Company steamer "Zillah," from the Thumb to the Lake Hotel, via Dot Island, thirty-five miles, is \$3.00 ; time, about three hours.

Trains to Yellowstone Park

FROM CHICAGO

FROM ST. LOUIS

Burlington Route	No. 13 Daily	No. 3 Daily	Burlington Route	No. 5 Daily	No. 41 Daily
Lv Chicago.....	9.15 am	10.35 pm	Lv St. Louis.....	2.15 pm	9.02 am
Lv Peoria	7.15 am	.....	Lv Quincy.....	* 5.00 pm	*11.40 am
Lv Galesburg.....	12.48 pm	4.05 am	Lv St. Joseph.....	12.20 am	8.25 pm
Lv Omaha	11.10 pm	4.10 pm	Lv Kansas City....	9.40 pm	6.10 pm
Ar Lincoln.....	12.40 am	5.30 pm	Ar Lincoln	6.57 am	12.55 am
Lv Lincoln.....	1.10 am	1.10 am	Lv Lincoln	1.10 am	1.10 am
Ar Billings	7.30 am	7.30 am	Ar Billings	7.30 am	7.30 am
Northern Pacific Ry.			Northern Pacific Ry.		
Ar Livingston.....	11.30 am	11.30 am	Ar Livingston	11.30 am	11.30 am
Ar Gardiner.....	5.15 pm	5.15 pm	Ar Gardiner.....	5.15 pm	5.15 pm
Yellowstone Park			Yellowstone Park		

* 7.45 a. m., Sundays.

Train No. 5 has through standard sleeping car from St. Louis to Gardiner. Train No. 41 has through standard and tourist sleeping cars, reclining chair cars St. Louis to Livingston and the Pacific Coast; chair cars, coaches and dining car Kansas City to Livingston and Pacific Coast.

Other trains have through equipment to Lincoln, and connect there with No. 41. No. 13 has comfortable day coach to Lincoln and cafe parlor car to Omaha; standard sleeping car Omaha to Deadwood.

To St. Paul, Minneapolis and Yellowstone Park

FROM CHICAGO, PEORIA AND
ST. LOUIS (EAST SIDE)

FROM ST. LOUIS
(WEST SIDE)

Burlington Route	No. 47 Daily	No. 49 Daily	Burlington Route	No. 5 Daily	No. 7 Daily
Lv Chicago.....	6.30 pm	10.50 pm	Lv St. Louis	2.15 pm	7.40 pm
Lv Peoria.....	3.05 pm	.....	Lv Hannibal.....	5.25 pm	12.10 am
Lv Dubuque.....	11.49 pm	4.18 am	Lv Quincy.....	6.20 pm	1.20 am
Ar St. Paul.	7.20 am	12.45 pm	Lv Keokuk.....	7.40 pm	2.50 am
Ar Minneapolis....	8.00 am	1.20 pm	Lv Fort Madison..	8.23 pm	3.37 am
Lv St. Louis.....	8.48 am	.....	Lv Burlington ...	9.02 pm	4.20 am
Northern Pacific Ry.			Rock Island Ry.		
Lv Rock Island....	7.40 pm	.....	Ar St. Paul.....	8.00 am	4.20 pm
Ar St. Paul.....	7.20 am	.....	Ar Minneapolis ...	8.40 am	4.55 pm
Ar Minneapolis....	8.00 am	.....	Northern Pacific Ry.		
Lv St. Paul.....	10.15 am	10.15 pm	Lv St. Paul.....	10.15 am	10.15 pm
Lv Minneapolis ...	10.45 am	10.45 pm	Lv Minneapolis....	10.45 am	10.45 pm
Ar Livingston.....	2.25 pm	6.10 am	Ar Livingston.....	2.25 pm	6.10 am
Ar Gardiner.....	5.15 pm	10.30 am	Ar Gardiner.....	5.15 pm	10.30 am
Yellowstone Park			Yellowstone Park		

Comfortable sleeping cars and chair cars (seats free) are on all of these trains. No. 47 from Chicago has a compartment sleeping car, dining car a la carte, and a library buffet smoking car. No. 47 from St. Louis has drawing-room sleeping cars and dining-observation car. Northern Pacific trains also carry tourist sleeping cars and dining cars.

NOTE.—The above schedules are subject to change without notice. When you are ready to make a trip to the Park, write the nearest representative of the Burlington Route and he will give you detailed information.

SIDE TRIPS THROUGH BLACK HILLS

Edgemont to Hot Springs and return,
\$2.00; limit, 60 days.

Edgemont to Deadwood or Lead, S. D.,
and return, \$7.00; limit, 60 days.

Edgemont to Hot Springs, Deadwood, Lead and Spearfish, with
return to Edgemont, \$10.00; limit, 60 days.



RIVERSIDE GEYSER.

THE PARK TOURS require practically 6 days, as scheduled by the transportation companies for their stages. This does not give opportunity for such minute inspection as is desirable, but neither is it a hurried trip. The drivers know the most interesting places and the best view-points and halt there, that the passengers may have advantage of them. The schedule, subject to change, follows:

Entering by the Gardiner gate:

FIRST DAY—Leave Livingston at 9.10 a. m.; arrive at Gardiner at 11.40 a. m.; leave Gardiner at 12.00 noon; arrive at Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel at 12.50 p. m.; taking lunch, dinner and lodging. Fifty-four miles by rail, four miles by stage.

SECOND DAY—Breakfast. Leave Mammoth Hot Springs at 8.00 a. m., arriving at Norris at noon for lunch; leave at 1.30 p. m. and arrive at Fountain Hotel, Lower Geyser Basin, at 5.30 p. m. for dinner and lodging. Forty miles.

THIRD DAY—Breakfast at Fountain. Leave for Midway and Upper Geyser Basin at 9.00 a. m. Lunch, dinner and lodging at Old Faithful Inn, Upper Geyser Basin.

FOURTH DAY—Breakfast at Old Faithful Inn. Leave for West Arm of Yellowstone Lake at 8.00 a. m. Lunch at Lake, and leave for Yellowstone Lake Hotel at lake outlet at 2.00 p. m. Dinner and lodging at Lake Hotel. Forty-seven miles.

FIFTH DAY—Breakfast at Yellowstone Lake. Leave for Grand Cañon (via Sulphur Mountain) at 9.30 a. m.; arrive at Grand Cañon at 12.30 p. m. Lunch, dinner and lodging. Seventeen miles.

SIXTH DAY—Breakfast. Leave Grand Cañon at 9.00 a. m.; arrive at Norris at 12.30 p. m. Lunch. Leave Norris at 1.30 p. m.; arrive at Mammoth Hot Springs at 4.30 p. m. Dinner. Leave Mammoth Hot Springs at 6.30 p. m.; arriving at Gardiner at 7.05 p. m. Leave Gardiner at 7.30 p. m.; arrive at Livingston at 9.10 p. m. Thirty-six miles by stage, fifty-four miles by rail.

Entering by the Monida gateway:

FIRST DAY—Depart from Monida at 8.00 a. m., through Centennial Valley—lunch at Red Rock Lake—Alaska Basin—along the south shore of Henry Lake in sight of the Teton Range—Dwelle's, near the park boundary, night station, arriving at 5.00 p. m.

SECOND DAY—Enter the Reservation at Christmas Tree Park—along the beautiful Madison River—Madison Cañon—Falls of the Firehole—arrive at Fountain Hotel for lunch. Drive among the Geysers, Paint Pots, etc., in vicinity.

THIRD DAY—To the Upper Geyser Basin. Lunch. Black Sand Basin—Punch Bowl and many others, returning to Fountain Hotel.

FOURTH DAY—Another glimpse of the Geysers—Shoshone Lake from Teton Point on Continental Divide. Yellowstone Lake. One can take the steamer on Yellowstone Lake to the hotel, for which an extra charge is made, or continue in the stage coach along the lake shore.

FIFTH DAY—Leave Lake Hotel about 9.00 a. m.—along the Yellowstone River—Cañon Hotel for lunch. Drive to Inspiration Point, Point Lookout and other grand sights of the Grand Cañon.

SIXTH DAY—Leave the Cañon at 8.00 a. m.—Virginia Cascades—an hour in Norris Geyser Basin—Obsidian Cliff—Golden Gate. Lunch at Mammoth Hot Springs. After lunch inspect the Terraces. Dinner and leave for Gardiner 6.30 p. m.

It is by no means necessary to conform exactly to the itineraries outlined above. Visitors can spend as much time in the park as they like—or, rather, as much as the time limit of their tickets allow.

STOP-OVERS are allowed south of Mammoth Hot Springs without additional charge, provided notice is given to stage company at Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel previous to departure.

Holders of through tickets deciding to stop over, after reaching stations south of Mammoth Hot Springs, will be provided with seats in regular coaches by giving transportation company sufficient notice to enable them to make reservation in coaches leaving Mammoth Hot Springs, or utilize vacant seats in coaches en route.

Those desiring to stop en route and retain exclusive use of the coach in which they commenced their journey can do so on payment of an amount varying from \$6.00 to \$15.00 per day, according to the size of the vehicle and the number of passengers carried on the trip. This extra charge is for the party of course, the individual bearing only his proportion.

SIDE TRIPS not embraced in the regular schedule are: To Yancey's for fishing and the trip to the canon and fall of the Middle Gardiner river from Mammoth Hot Springs; a visit from the Fountain hotel to the springs and pools round about Great Fountain geyser; a trip to Biscuit Basin and one to Lone Star geyser from Old Faithful Inn; fish or game trips from the new Lake hotel to points on Yellowstone lake or river; a fine trip from the Grand canon to the top of Mt. Washburn by the new road from the Canon hotel; a trip across Yellowstone river and down the south side of the Grand canon, now made possible by the construction of the new bridge above the Upper fall.

Yellowstone Park

HOW TO GET THERE
AND COST OF TOURS

Burlington
Route

1904